A FOURTH

Collection of Papers

Relating to the

Preſent Juncture of Affairs in *England*.

VIZ.

I. The Prince of *Orange*'s firſt Declaration from the *Hague*, *Octob.* 10. 1688. With his Highneſs's Additional Declaraon from the *Hague*, Octob. 24. 88. Corrected by the Original Copy printed there.

II. The Biſhop of *Rocheſter*'s Letter to the Eccleſiaſtical Commiſſioners.

III. The Prince of *Orange*'s Speech to the Gentlemen of *Somerſetſhire* and *Dorſetſhire*, coming to joyn his Highneſs at *Exeter*, Nov. 15. 88.

IV. A true Copy of a Paper delivered by the Earl of *Devonſhire* to the Mayor of *Darby*, Nov. 20. 1688.

V. An Addreſs of the Mayor, *&c.* of *Lyn-Regis* in *Norfolk* to the Duke of *Norfolk*; and the Duke's Anſwer, *Decemb.* 6. 88.

VI. A Declaration of the Lords Spititual and Temporal in and about the City, aſſembled at *Guild-Hall*, Decemb. 11. 1688.

VII. A Paper delivered to the Prince of *Orange*, by the Commiſſioners ſent by his Majeſty.

VIII. The King's Letter to the Earl of *Feverſham* on his Majeſty's leaving *White-hall*: with the Earl's Anſwer.

IX. A Declaration of the Prince of *Orange*, to the Commanders in Chief of the Diſperſed Regiments, Troops and Companies, to keep them together in Order.

X. An Addreſs of the Lieutenancy of *London* to the Pr. of *Orange*.

XI. An Addreſs of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common-Council of *London* to the Prince of *Orange*.

XII. A Speech of Sir *G. Treby* on delivery of the City Addreſs.

Licenſed and Entred according to Order.

London printed, and are to be ſold by *Richard Janeway* in Queen's-head-Court in *Pater-noſter-Row*, 1689.

THE DECLARATION

Of His HIGHNESS

William Henry,

By the Grace of God,

PRINCE of *ORANGE*, &c.

Of the Reaſons inducing him to appear in Arms in the Kingdom of England, *for preſerving of the* Proteſtant Religion, *and for reſtoring the* Laws *and* Liberties *of* England, Scotland, *and* Ireland.

IT is both certain, and evident to all Men, that the Publick Peace and Happineſs of any State or Kingdom, cannot be preſerved, where the Laws, Liberties, and Cuſtoms eſtabliſhed, by the Lawful Authority in it, are openly Tranſgreſſed and Annulled: More eſpecially where the Alteration of Religion is endeavoured, and that a *Religion* which is contrary to Law is endeavoured to be introduced: Upon which thoſe who are moſt immediately concerned in it, are indiſpenſably bound to endeavour to preſerve and maintain the eſtabliſhed Laws, Liberties, and Cuſtoms; and above all, the Religion and Worſhip of God that is eſtabliſhed among them; and to take ſuch

an effectual care, that the Inhabitants of the ſaid State or Kingdom, may neither be deprived of their Religion, nor of their Civil Rights. Which is ſo much the more neceſſary, becauſe the Greatneſs and Security, both of Kings, Royal Families, and of all ſuch as are in Authority, as well as the Happineſs of their Subjects and People, depend in a moſt eſpecial manner, upon the exact Obſervation and Maintenance of theſe their Laws, Liberties, and Cuſtoms.

Upon theſe Grounds it is, that we cannot any longer forbear to declare, That to our great regret, we ſee that thoſe Counſellors who have now the chief Credit with the King, have overturned the Religion, Laws, and Liberties of thoſe Realms; and ſubjected them in all Things relating to their Conſciences, Liberties and Properties, to Arbitrary Government; and that not only by ſecret and indirect ways, but in an open and undiſguiſed manner.

Thoſe Evil Counſellors, for the advancing and colouring this with ſome plauſible Pretexts, did invent and ſet on foot the King's *Diſpenſing Power*, by Virtue of which they pretend, that according to Law, he can *Suſpend* and *Diſpenſe* with the Execution of the Laws, that have been enacted by the Authority of the King and Parliament, for the Security and Happineſs of the Subject, and ſo have rendred thoſe Laws of no effect: Though there is nothing more certain, than that as no Laws can be made, but by the joint concurrence of King and Parliament; ſo likewiſe Laws ſo enacted, which ſecure the Publick Peace and Safety of the Nation, and the Lives and Liberties of every Subject in it, cannot be repealed or ſuſpended but by the ſame Authority.

For though the King may pardon the Puniſhment, that a Tranſgreſſor has incurred, and to whith he is condemned, as in the Caſes of *Treaſon* or *Felony*: yet it cannot be with any colour of Reaſon inferred from thence, that the King can entirely ſuſpend the Execution of thoſe Laws relating to *Treaſon* or *Felony*: Unleſs it is pretended, that he is clothed with a Deſpotick and Arbitrary Power, and that the Lives, Liberties, Honours and Eſtates of the Subjects, depend wholly on his good Will and Pleaſure, and are entirely ſubject to him; which muſt infallibly follow, on the Kings having a Power to ſuſpend the Execution of the Laws, and to diſpenſe with them.

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Thoſe Evil Counſellors, in order to the giving ſome credit to this ſtrange and execrable Maxim, have ſo conducted the Matter, that they have obtained a Sentence from the Judges, declaring that this *Diſpenſing Power* is a Right belonging to the *Crown*, as if it were in the Power of the Twelve Judges to offer up the Laws, Rights and Liberties of the whole Nation, to the King, to be diſpoſed of by him Arbitrarily and at his Pleaſure, and expreſly contrary to Laws enacted for the Security of the Subjects. In order to the obtaining this Judgment, thoſe Evil Counſellors did before-hand examine ſecretly the Opinion of the Judges, and procured ſuch of them as could not in Conſcience concur in ſo pernicious a Sentence, to be turned out, and others to be ſubſtituted in their Rooms, till by the Changes which were made in the Courts of Judicature, they at laſt obtained that Judgment. And they have raiſed ſome to thoſe Truſts, who made open Profeſſion of the Popiſh Religion, though thoſe are by Law rendred incapable of all ſuch Employments.

It is alſo manifeſt and notorious, that as his Majeſty was, upon his coming to the Crown, received and acknowledged by all the Subjects of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, as their *King*, without the leaſt Oppoſition, though he made then open profeſſion of the Popiſh Religion; ſo he did then promiſe, and ſolemnly ſwear, at his Coronation, That he would maintain his Subjects in the free Enjoiment of their Laws and Liberties; and in particular, that he would maintain the *Church of* England *as it was eſtabliſhed by Law*: It is likewiſe certain, that there have been, at divers and ſundry times, ſeveral Laws enacted for the Preſervation of thoſe Rights, and Liberties, and of the Proteſtant Religion: And among other Securities, it has been enacted that all Perſons whatſoever, that are advanced to any Eccleſiaſtical Dignity, or to bear Office in either Univerſity, as likewiſe all other, that ſhould be put in any Imploiment, Civil or Military, ſhould declare that they were not Papiſts, but were of the Proteſtant Religion, and that, by their taking of the Oaths of *Allegiance*, and *Supremacy*, and the *Teſt*; yet theſe Evil Counſellors have in effect annulled and abolished all thoſe Laws, both with relation to Eccleſiaſtical and Civil Emploiments.

In order to Eccleſiaſtical Dignities and Offices, they have not only, without any colour of Law, but againſt moſt expreſs Laws to the contrary, ſet up a Commiſſion of a certain Number of Perſons, to whom they have committed the Cognizance and Direction of all Eccleſiaſtical Matters: In the which Commiſſion there has been, and ſtill is, one of his Majeſty's Miniſters of State, who makes now publick Profeſſion of the Popiſh Religion, and who at the time of his firſt profeſſing it, declared, That for a great while before, he had believed that to be the only true Religion. By all this, the deplorable State to which the Proteſtant Religion is reduced is apparent, ſince the Affairs of the Church of *England*, are now put into the Hands of Perſons, who have accepted of a Commiſſion that is manifeſtly Illegal; and who have executed it contrary to all Law; and that now one of their chief Members has abjured the *Proteſtant Religion*, and declared himſelf a *Papiſt*, by which he is become incapable of holding any Publick Employment. The ſaid Commiſſioners have hitherto given ſuch Proof of their Submiſſion to the Directions given them, that there is no reaſon to doubt but they will ſtill continue to promote all ſuch Deſigns as will be moſt agreeable to them. And thoſe evil Counſellours take care, to raiſe none to any Eccleſiaſtical Dignities, but Perſons that have no Zeal for the *Proteſtant Religion*, and that now hide their unconcernedneſs for it, under the ſpecious Pretence of *Moderation*. The ſaid Commiſſioners have ſuſpended the Biſhop of *London*, only becauſe he refuſed to obey an Order that was ſent him to ſuſpend a Worthy Divine, without ſo much as citing him before him, to make his own Defence, or obſerving the common Forms of Proceſs. They have turned out a Preſident, choſen by the Fellows of *Magdalen College*, and afterwards all the Fellows of that College, without ſo much as citing them before any Court that could take legal Cognizance of that Affair, or obtaining any Sentence againſt them by a competent Judg. And the only Reaſon that was given for turning them out, was, their refuſing to chuſe for their Preſident, a Perſon that was recommended to them by the Inſtigation of thoſe evil Counſellours; Though the right of a free Election belonged undoubtedly to them. But they were turned out of their Freeholds contrary to Law, and to that expreſs Proviſion in *Magna Charta*, *That no Man ſhall*

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loſe Life or Goods, but by the Law of the Land. And now theſe evil Counſellors have put the ſaid Colledg wholly into the Hands of Papiſts; though, as is above-ſaid, they are incapable of all ſuch Imploiments, both by the Law of the Land, and the Statutes of the Colledg. Theſe Commiſſioners have alſo cited before them all the Chancellors and Arch-Deacons of *England*, requiring them to certify to them the Names of all ſuch Clergy-men as have read the King's Declaration for *Liberty of Conſcience*, and of ſuch as have not read it; without conſidering that the reading of it, was not enjoined the Clergy, by the Biſhops who are their Ordinaries. The Illegality and Incompetency of the ſaid Court of the Eccleſiaſtical Commiſſioners, was ſo notoriouſly known, and it did ſo evidently appear that it tended to the Subverſion of the *Proteſtant Religion*, that the moſt Reverend Father in God, *William* Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury*, Primate and Metropolitan of all *England*, ſeeing that it was raiſed for no other end, but to oppreſs ſuch Perſons as were of eminent Virtue, Learning, and Piety, refuſed to ſit or concur in it.

And though there are many expreſs Laws againſt all Churches or Chappels, for the exerciſe of the Popiſh Religion, and alſo againſt all Monaſteries and Convents, and more particularly againſt the Order of the Jeſuits: yet thoſe evil Counſellors have procured Orders for the building of ſeveral Churches and Chappels for the Exerciſe of that Religion. They have alſo procured divers Monaſteries to be erected; and in contempt of the Law they have not only ſet up ſeveral Colledges of *Jeſuits* in divers places, for the corrupting of the Youth, but have raiſed up one of the *Order*, to be a Privy Counſellor, and a Miniſter of State. By all which they do evidently ſhew, that they are reſtrained by no Rules or Law whatſoever, but that they have ſubjected the Honours and Eſtates of the Subjects, and the Eſtabliſh'd Religion, to a Deſpotick Power, and to Arbitrary Government; In all which they are ſerved and ſeconded by thoſe Eccleſiaſtical Commiſſioners.

They have alſo followed the ſame Methods with Relation to Civil Affairs: For they have procured Orders to examine all Lords-Lieutenants, Deputy-Lieutenants, Sheriffs, Juſtices of Peace, and all others that were in any Publick Employment,

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if they would concur with the King in the Repeal of the *Test* and *Penal Laws*; and all ſuch whoſe Conſciences did not ſuffer them to comply with their Deſigns, were turned out, and others were put in their places, who they believe would be more compliant to them, in their Deſigns of defeating the Intent and Execution of thoſe Laws, which had been made with ſo much Care and Caution for the Security of the *Proteſtant Religion*. And in many of theſe places they have put profeſſed Papiſts, though the Law has diſabled them, and warranted the Subjects not to have any regard to their Orders.

They have alſo invaded the Priviledges, and ſeized on the Charters of moſt of thoſe Towns that have a right to be repreſented by their Burgeſſes in Parliament, and have procured Surrenders to be made of them, by which the Magiſtrates in them have delivered up all their Rights and Priviledges, to be diſpoſed of at the Pleaſure of thoſe Evil Counſellors, who have thereupon placed new Magiſtrates in thoſe Towns, ſuch as they can moſt entirely confide in; and in many of them they have put Popiſh Magiſtrates, notwithſtanding the Incapacities under which the Law has put them.

And whereas no Nation whatſoever can ſubſiſt without the Adminiſtration of good and impartial Juſtice, upon which Mens Lives, Liberties, Honours, and Eſtates to depend; thoſe Evil Counſellors have ſubjected theſe to an Arbitrary and Deſpotick Power: In the moſt important Affairs they have ſtudied to diſcover before-hand the Opinions of the Judges, and have turned out ſuch as they found would not conform themſelves to their Intentions, and have put others in their places, of whom they were more aſſured, without having any regard to their Abilities. And they have not ſtuck to raiſe even profeſſed Papiſts to the Courts of Judicature, notwithſtanding their Incapacity by Law, and that no Regard is due to any Sentences flowing from them. They have carried this ſo far as to deprive ſuch Judges, who in the common Adminiſtration of Juſtice, ſhewed that they were governed by their Conſciences, and not by the Directions which the others gave them. By which it is apparent they deſign to render themſelves the abſolute Maſters of the Lives, Honours and Eſtates of the Subjects, of what Rank or Dignity ſoever they may be;

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and that without having any regard either to the Equity of the Cauſe, or to the Conſcience of the Judges, whom they will have to ſubmit in all things to their own Will and Pleaſure; hoping by ſuch ways to intimidate thoſe who are yet in Imployment, as alſo ſuch others as they ſhall think fit to put in the rooms of thoſe whom they have turned out, and to make them ſee what they muſt look for, if they ſhould at any time act in the leaſt contrary to their good liking, and that no failings of that kind are pardoned in any Perſons whatſoever. A great deal of Blood has been ſhed in many places of the Kingdom by Judges governed by thoſe Evil Counſellors, againſt all the Rules and Forms of Law, without ſo much as ſuffering the Perſons that were accuſed, to plead in their own Defence.

They have alſo, by putting the Adminiſtration of Juſtice into the Hands of Papiſts, brought all the matters of Civil Juſtice into great Uncertainties; with how much Exactneſs and Juſtice ſoever that theſe Sentences may have been given. For ſince the Laws of the Land do not only exclude Papiſts from all places of Judicature, but have put them under an Incapacity, none are bound to acknowledg or to obey their Judgments; and all Sentences given by them, are null and void of themſelves: ſo that all Perſons who have been caſt in Trials before ſuch Popiſh Judges, may juſtly look on their pretended Sentences, as having no more force than the Sentences of any private and unauthorized perſon whatſoever. So deplorable is the Caſe of the Subjects, who are obliged to anſwer to ſuch Judges, that muſt in all things ſtick to the Rules which are ſet them by thoſe Evil Counſellours, who as they raiſed them up to thoſe Imployments, ſo can turn them out of them at pleaſure, and who can never be eſteemed lawful Judges; ſo that all their Sentences are, in the Conſtruction of the Law, of no Force and Efficacy. They have likewiſe diſpoſed of all Military Imployments in the ſame manner; for tho the Laws have not only excluded Papiſts from all ſuch Imployments, but have in particular provided that they ſhould be diſarmed; yet they, in Contempt of theſe Laws, have not only armed the Papiſts, but have likewiſe raiſed them up to the greateſt Military Truſts both by Sea and Land, and that Strangers as well as Natives, and *Iriſh*, as well as *Engliſh*, that ſo by thoſe

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means, having rendred themſelves Maſters both of the Affairs of the Church, of the Government of the Nation, and of the courſe of Juſtice, and ſubjected them all to a Deſpotick and Arbitrary Power, they might be in a Capacity to maintain and execute their wicked Deſigns by the aſſiſtance of the Army, and thereby to enſlave the Nation.

The diſmal Effects of this Subverſion of the eſtabliſhed Religion, Laws and Liberties in *England*, appear more evident to us, by what we ſee done in *Ireland*: Where the whole Government is put into the Hands of Papiſts, and where all the Proteſtant Inhabitants are under the daily Fears of what may be juſtly apprehended from the Arbitrary Power which is ſet up there; which has made great numbers of them leave that Kingdom, and abandon their Eſtates in it, remembring well that cruel and bloody Maſſacre which fell out in that Iſland in the Year 1641.

Thoſe evil Counſellours have alſo prevailed with the King to declare in *Scotland*, that he is clothed with *Abſolute Power*, and that all the Subjects are bound *to obey him without Reſerve*: upon which he has aſſumed an Arbitrary Power, both over the Religion and Laws of that Kingdom, from all which it is apparent what is to be looked for in *England*, as ſoon as matters are duly prepared for it.

Thoſe great and inſufferable Oppreſſions, and the open Contempt of all Law, together with the Apprehenſions of the ſad Conſequences that muſt certainly follow upon it, have put the Subjects under great and juſt Fears, and have made them look after ſuch lawful Remedies as are allowed of in all Nations; yet all has been without Effect. And thoſe evil Counſellours have endeavoured to make all Men apprehend the Loſs of their Lives, Liberties, Honours, and Eſtates, if they ſhould go about to preſerve themſelves from this Oppreſſion by Petitions, Repreſentations, or other means authoriſed by Law. Thus did they proceed with the Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury*, and the other Biſhops, who having offer'd a moſt humble Petition to the King, in terms full of Reſpect, and not exceeding the number limitted by Law, in which they ſet forth in ſhort the Reaſons for which they could not obey that Order, which, by the Inſtigation of thoſe evil Counſellors, was ſent them, requiring them to appoint their Clergy to read in their

Churches

Churches the Declaration for *Liberty of Conſcience*, were ſent to Priſon, and afterwards brought to a Trial, as if they had been guilty of ſome Enormous Crime. They were not only obliged to defend themſelves in that purſuit, but to appear before profeſſed Papiſts, who had not taken the Teſt, and by Conſequence were Men whoſe Intereſt led them to condemn them; and the Judges that gave their Opinion in their Favours were thereupon turned out.

And yet it cannot be pretended, that any Kings, how great ſoever their Power has been, and how Arbitrary and Deſpotick ſoever they have been in the exerciſe of it, have ever reckoned a Crime for their Subjects to come in all Submiſſion and Reſpect, and in a due Number, not exceeding the Limits of the Law, and repreſent to them the Reaſons that made it impoſſible for them to obey their Orders. Thoſe Evil Counſellors have alſo treated a Peer of the Realm as a Criminal, only becauſe he ſaid that the Subjects were not bound to obey the Orders of a Popiſh Juſtice of Peace; tho it is evident, that they being by Law rendred incapable of all ſuch Truſts, no regard is due to their Orders. This being the Security which the People have by the Law for their Lives, Liberties, Honours and Eſtates, that they are not to be ſubjected to the Arbitrary Proceedings of Papiſts that are contrary to Law, put into any Employments Civil or Military.

Both We our ſelves, and our Deareſt and moſt Entirely Beloved Conſort, the Princeſs, have endeavoured to ſignify in Terms full of Reſpect to the King, the juſt and deep Regret which all theſe Proceedings have given us: and in Compliance with his Majeſty's Deſires ſignified to us, We declared, both by word of Mouth to his Envoy, and in writing, what our Thoughts were touching the Repealing of the *Teſt* and *Penal Laws*; which we did in ſuch a manner, that we hoped we had propoſed an Expedient, by which the Peace of thoſe Kingdoms, and a happy Agreement among the Subjects of all Perſwaſions might have been ſettled; but thoſe Evil Counſellors have put ſuch ill Conſtructions on theſe our good Intentions, that they have endeavoured to alienate the King more and more from Us; as if We had deſigned to diſturb the Quiet and Happineſs of the Kingdom.

The last and great Remedy for all those Evils, is *the calling of a Parliament*, for securing the Nation against the evil Practices of those wicked Counsellors; but this could not be yet compassed, nor can it easily be brought about. For those Men apprehending that a lawful Parliament being once assembled, they would be brought to an account for all their open Violations of Law, and for their Plots and Conspiracies against the Protestant Religion, and the Lives and Liberties of the Subjects, they have endeavoured under the specious Pretence of *Liberty of Conscience*, first to sow Divisions among Protestants, between those of the Church of *England* and the Dissenters: The Design being laid to engage Protestants that are all equally concerned to preserve themselves from Popish Oppression, into mutual Quarellings; that so by these, some Advantages might be given to them to bring about their Designs; and that both in the Election of the Members of Parliament, and afterwards in the Parliament it self. For they see well that if all Protestants could enter into a mutual good Understanding one with another, and concur together, in the preserving of their Religion, it would not be possible for them to compass their wicked Ends. They have also required all Persons in the several Counties of *England*, that either were in any Imployment, or were in any considerable Esteem, to declare before-hand, that they would concur in the Repeal of the *Test* and *Penal Laws*, and that they would give their Voices in the Elections to Parliament only for such as would concur in it: Such as would not thus preingage themselves, were turned out of all Imployments, and others who entred into those Engagements were put into their places, many of them being Papists. And, contrary to the Charters and Priviledges of those Buroughs that have a Right to send Burgesses to Parliament, they have ordered such Regulations to be made, as they thought fit and necessary, for assuring themselves of all the Members that are to be chosen by those Corporations; and by this means they hope to avoid that Punishment which they have deserved, tho it is apparent, that all Acts made by Popish Magistrates are null and void of themselves; so that no Parliament can be lawful, for which the Elections and Returns are made by Popish Sheriffs and Mayors of Towns; and therefore, as long as the Authority

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and Magiſtracy is in ſuch hands, it is impoſſible to have any lawful Parliament. And tho according to the Conſtitution of the *Engliſh* Government and immemorial Cuſtom, all Elections of Parliament-Men ought to be made with an entire Liberty, without any ſort of Force, or the requiring the Electors to chuſe ſuch Perſons as ſhall be named to them; and the Perſons thus freely elected, ought to give their Opinions freely upon all matters that are brought before them, having the Good of the Nation ever before their Eyes, and following in all things the Dictates of their Conſciences, yet now the People of *England* cannot expect a Remedy from a free Parliament legally called and choſen: But they may perhaps ſee one called, in which all Elections will be carried by Fraud or Force, and which will be compoſed of ſuch Perſons, of whom thoſe Evil Counſellors hold themſelves well aſſured, in which all things will be carried on according to their Direction and Intereſt, without any regard to the Good or Happineſs of the Nation. Which may appear evidently from this, that the ſame Perſons tried the Members of the laſt Parliament, to gain them to conſent to the Repeal of the *Teſt* and *Penal Laws*, and procured that Parlirment to be diſſolved when they found that they could not, neither by Promiſes nor Threatnings, prevail with the Members to comply with their wicked Deſigns.

But to crown all, There are great and violent Preſumptions, inducing us to believe, that thoſe Evil Counſellors, in order to the carrying on of their ill Deſigns, and to the gaining to themſelves the more time for the effecting of them, for the encouraging their Complices, and for the diſcouraging of all good Subjects, have publiſhed that the *Queen* hath brought forth a *Son*; tho there have appeared both during the *Queen*'s pretended Bigneſs, and in the manner in which the Birth was managed, ſo many juſt and viſible grounds of Suſpicion, that not only We our ſelves, but all the good Subjects of thoſe Kingdoms, do vehemently ſuſpect that the pretended Prince of *Wales* was not born by the *Queen*. And it is notoriouſly known to all the World, that many both doubted of the *Queen*'s Bigneſs, and of the Birth of the Child, and yet there was not any one thing done to ſatisfy them, or to put an end to their Doubts.

And ſince our Deareſt and moſt Entirely Beloved Conſort

the Princeſs, and likewiſe We our Selves have ſo great an Intereſt in this Matter, and ſuch a Right as all the World knows to the Succeſſion to the Crown: Since alſo the *Engliſh* did in the Year 1672, when the States General of the *United Provinces* were invaded in a moſt unjuſt War, uſe their uttermoſt Endeavours to put an end to that War, and that in oppoſition to thoſe who were then in the Government; and by their ſo doing they run the hazard of loſing both the Favour of the Court, and their Imployments: And ſince the *Engliſh* Nation has ever teſtified a moſt particular Affection and eſteem, both to our Deareſt Conſort the Princeſs, and to Our Selves, We cannot excuſe our ſelves from eſpouſing their Intereſts in a Matter of ſuch high Conſequence, and from contributing all that lies in us for the maintaining both of the Proteſtant Religion, and of the Laws and Liberties of thoſe Kingdoms, and for the ſecuring to them the continual Enjoyment of all their juſt Rights. To the doing of which we are moſt earneſtly ſolicited by a great many Lords both Spiritual and Temporal, and by many Gentlemen and other Subjects of all Ranks.

Therefore it is that we have thought fit to go over to *England*, and to carry over with us a Force ſufficient, by the Bleſſing of God, to defend us from the Violence of thoſe Evil Counſellors. And We being deſirous that our Intentions in this may be rightly underſtood, have for this end prepared this *Declaration*, in which as We have hitherto given a true Account of the Reaſons inducing us to it; ſo we now think fit to declare that this our Expedition is intended for no other Deſign, but to have a free and lawful Parliament aſſembled, as ſoon as poſſible; and that in order to this, all the late Charters by which the Elections of Burgeſſes are limited, contrary to the Ancient Cuſtom, ſhall be conſidered as null and of no force; and likewiſe all Magiſtrates who have been unjuſtly turned out, ſhall forthwith reſume their former Imployments, as well as all the Buroughs of *England*, ſhall return again to their Ancient Preſcriptions and Charters: And more particularly, that the Ancient Charter of the great and famous City of *London*, ſhall again be in force; and that the Writs for the Members of Parliament ſhall be addreſſed to the proper Officers, according to Law and Cuſtom. That alſo none be ſuffered to

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chooſe, or to be choſen Members of Parliament, but ſuch as are qualified by Law; and that the Members of Parliament being thus lawfully choſen, they ſhall meet and ſit in full Freedom; that ſo the two Houſes may concur in the preparing ſuch Laws as they, upon full and free debate, ſhall judg neceſſary and convenient, both for the confirming and executing the Law concerning the *Teſt*, and ſuch other Laws as are neceſſary for the Security and Maintenance of the Proteſtant Religion; as likewiſe for making ſuch Laws as may eſtabliſh a good Agreement between the Church of *England* and all Proteſtant Diſſenters, as alſo for the covering and ſecuring of all ſuch who will live peaceably under the Government as becomes goods Subjects, from all Perſecution upon the account of their Religion, even *Papiſts* themſelves not excepted; and for the doing of all other things which the two Houſes of Parliament ſhall find neceſſary for the Peace, Honour and Safety of the Nation; ſo that there may be no more danger of the Nations falling at any time hereafter under *Arbitrary Government*. To this Parliament we will alſo refer the Enquiry into the Birth of the pretended Prince of *Wales*, and of all things relating to it, and to the Right of Succeſſion.

And We for our part, will concur in every thing that may procure the Peace and Happineſs of the Nation, which a Free and Lawful Parliament ſhall determine; ſince We have nothing before our Eyes in this our Undertaking, but the Preſervation of the Proteſtant Religion, the covering of all Men from Perſecution for their Conſciences, and the ſecuring to the whole Nation the free Enjoyment of all their Laws, Rights and Liberties, under a juſt and legal Government.

This is the Deſign that We have propoſed to our Selves in appearing upon this occaſion in Arms: In the Conduct of which, We will keep the Forces under our Command, under all the ſtrictneſs of Martial Diſcipline, and take a ſpecial care that the People of the Countries through which we muſt march, ſhall not ſuffer by their means; and as ſoon as the State of the Nation will admit of it, We promiſe that We will ſend back all thoſe Foreign Forces that we have brought along with us.

We do therefore hope that all People will judg rightly of us, and approve of theſe our Proceedings; but We chiefly relie on

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the Bleſſing of God for the Succeſs of this our Undertaking, in which We place our whole and only Confidence.

We do in the laſt place invite and require all Perſons whatſoever, all the Peers of the Realm, both Spiritual and Temporal, all Lords-Lieutenants, Deputy-Lieutenants, and all Gentlemen, Citizens, and other Commons of all Ranks, to come and aſſiſt us in order to the executing of this our Deſign, againſt all ſuch as ſhall endeavour to oppoſe us, that ſo we may prevent all thoſe Miſeries which muſt needs follow upon the Nations being kept under Arbitrary Government and Slavery; and that all the Violences and Diſorders which have overturned the whole Conſtitution of the *Engliſh* Government, may be fully redreſſed in a FREE AND LEGAL PARLIAMENT.

And We do likewiſe reſolve, that as ſoon as the Nations are brought to a State of Quiet, We will take care that a Parliament ſhall be called in *Scotland*, for the reſtoring the Ancient Conſtitution of that Kingdom, and for bringing the Matters of Religion to ſuch a Settlement, that the People may live eaſy and happy, and for putting an end to all the injuſt Violences that have been in a courſe of ſo many Years committed there.

We will alſo ſtudy to bring the Kingdom of *Ireland* to ſuch a State, that the Settlement there may be religiouſly obſerved; and that the Proteſtant and Britiſh Intereſt there may be ſecured. And we will endeavour by all poſſible means to procure ſuch an Eſtabliſhment in all the three Kingdoms, that they may all live in a happy Union and Correſpondence together, and that the Proteſtant Religion, and the Peace, Honour and Happineſs of thoſe Nations may be eſtabliſhed upon laſting Foundations.

Given under our Hand and Seal at our Court in the *Hague*, the Tenth day of *October*, in the Year 1688.

WILLIAM HENRY, PRINCE OF *ORANGE*.

By His Highneſs's ſpecial Command

C. HUYGENS.

His

His Highneſſes Additional Declaration.

AFter We had prepared and printed this our Declaration, We have underſtood, that the Subverters of the Religion and Laws of thoſe Kingdoms, hearing of our Preparations to aſſiſt the People againſt them, have begun to retract ſome of the Arbitrary and Deſpotick Powers that they had aſſumed, and to vacate ſome of their unjuſt Judgments and Decrees. The ſenſe of their Guilt, and the diſtruſt of their Force, have induced them to offer to the City of *London* ſome ſeeming Relief from their great Oppreſſions, hoping thereby to quiet the People, and to divert them from demanding a Secure Re-eſtabliſhment of their Religion and Laws under the ſhelter of our Arms. They do alſo give out, that we intend to Conquer and Enſlave the Nation; and therefore it is that we have thought fit to add a few Words to our Declaration.

We are confident, that no Perſons can have ſuch hard Thoughts of Us, as to imagine that We have any other Deſign in this Undertaking, than to procure a Settlement of the Religion, and of the Liberties and Properties of the Subjects upon ſo ſure a Foundation, that there may be no danger of the Nation's relapſing into the like Miſeries at any time hereafter. And as the Forces we have brought along with Us, are utterly diſproportioned to that wicked Deſign of Conquering the Nation, if we were capable of intending it; ſo the great Numbers of the principal Nobility and Gentry, that are Men of Eminent Quality and Eſtates, and Perſons of known Integrity and Zeal, both for the Religion and Goverment of *England*, many of them being alſo diſtinguiſhed by their conſtant Fidelity to the Crown, who do both accompany Us in this Expedition, and have earneſtly ſollicited Us to it, will cover Us from all ſuch Malicious Inſinuations: For it is not to be imagined, that either thoſe who have invited Us, or thoſe that are already come to aſſiſt Us, can join in a wicked Attempt of Conqueſt, to make

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void their own lawful Titles to their Honours, Eſtates and Intereſts. We are alſo confident, that all Men ſee how little weight there is to be laid on all Promiſes and Engagements that can be now made, ſince there has been ſo little regard had in Time paſt to the moſt ſolemn Promiſes. And as that imperfect Redreſs that is now offered, is a plain Confeſſion of thoſe Violations of the Government that we have ſet forth; ſo the defectiveneſs of it is no leſs Apparent; for they lay down nothing which they may not take up at pleaſure: and they reſerve entire, and not ſo much as mentioned their Claims and Pretences to an Arbitrary and Deſpotick Power; which has been the Root of all their Oppreſſion, and of the total ſubverſion of the Government. And it is plain, that there can be no Redreſs nor Remedy offered but in Parliament, by a Declaration of the Rights of the Subjects that have been invaded, and not by any pretended Acts of Grace, to which the extremity of their Affairs has driven them. Therefore it is that we have thought fit to declare, that we will refer all to a Free Aſſembly of the Nation in a Lawful Parliament.

Given under our Hand and Seal, at our Court in the *Hague*, the 24*th* day of *October*, in the Year of our Lord 1688.

William Henry, Prince of *Orange*.

By his Highneſs ſpecial Command,

C. Huygens.

To

To the Right Honourable My Lords of his Majeſty's Commiſſion Eccleſiaſtical.

I Moſt humbly Intreat your Lordſhips Favourable Interpretation of what I now Write, That ſince your Lordſhips are reſolved to proceed againſt thoſe who have not complyed with the King's Command, in Reading His *Declaration*; It is abſolutely impoſſible for me to Serve His Majeſty any longer in this Commiſſion: I beg leave to tell your Lordſhips, that though I my Self did ſubmit in that particular, yet I will never be any way *Inſtrumental* in *Puniſhing* thoſe my *Brethren* that did not. For, as I call *God to Witneſs*, that what I did, was meerly in a *Principle of Conſcience*; So I am fully ſatisfied that their forbearance was upon the ſame *Principle*. I have no Reaſon to think otherwiſe of the whole Body of our Clergy, who upon all Occaſions have ſignaliz'd their *Loyalty to the Crown*; and their Zealous Affections to His *Preſent Majeſty's Perſon*, in the worſt of Times. Now, my Lords, the Safety of the whole Church of *England*, ſeeming to be exceedingly concerned in this Proſecution; I muſt declare, I cannot with a ſafe *Conſcience*, *Sit* or *Judg* in this Cauſe, upon ſo many *Pious* and *Excellent* Men, with whom (if it be God's Will) it rather becomes me to *Suffer*, than to be in the leaſt an Occaſion of their *Sufferings*. I therefore earneſtly requeſt your Lordſhips to intercede with His Majeſty, that I may be Graciouſly diſmiſſed from any further Attendance at your Board: And to aſſure him, that I am ſtill ready to Sacrifice whatever I have to His Service, but my *Conſcience* and *Religion*.

My Lords,

I am your Lordſhips moſt Faithful and Obedient Servant,

ROCHESTER.

This Letter, as alſo the foreſaid Declaration, ſhould have been in the firſt Collection, but were forgoten till this.

The Speech of the Prince of Orange, *to ſome Principal Gentlemen of* Somerſetſhire *and* Dorſetſhire, *on their coming to Joyn his Highneſs at* Exeter *the* 15*th of* Nov. 1688.

THO we know not all your Perſons, yet we have a Catalogue of your Names, and remember the Character of your Worth and Intereſt in your Country. You ſee we are come according to your Invitation and our Promiſe. Our Duty to God obliges us to protect the Proteſtant Religion; and our Love to Mankind, your Liberties and Properties. We expected you that dwelt ſo near the place of our Landing, would have joyn'd us ſooner, not that it is now too late, nor that we want your Military Aſſiſtance ſo much as your Countenance and Preſence, to juſtify our declar'd Pretenſions, rather than accompliſh our good and gracious Deſigns. Tho we have brought both a good Fleet, and a good Army, to render theſe Kingdoms happy, by reſcuing all Proteſtants from Popery, Slavery, and Arbitrary Power; by reſtoring them to their Rights and Properties eſtabliſhed by Law, and by promoting of Peace and Trade, which is the Soul of Government, and the very Life-Blood of a Nation; yet we rely more on the Goodneſs of God and the Juſtice of our Cauſe, than on any Humane Force and Power whatever. Yet ſince God is pleaſed we ſhall make uſe of Humane Means, and not expect Miracles for our Preſervation and Happineſs; let us not neglect making uſe of this gracious Opportunity, but with Prudence and Courage put in Execution our ſo honourable Purpoſes. Therefore, Gentlemen, Friends and Fellow-Proteſtants, we bid you and all your Followers moſt heartily Welcome to our Court and Camp. Let the whole World now judg, if our Pretentions are not Juſt, Generous, Sincere, and above Price; ſince we might have even a Bridg of Gold to return back; But it is our Principle and Reſolution, rather to die in a Good Cauſe, than live in a Bad one, well knowing that Vertue and True Honour is its own Reward, and the Happineſs of Mankind Our Great and Only Deſign.

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The True Copy of a Paper delivered by the Lord Devonshire *to the* Mayor *of* Darby, *where he quarter'd the One and twentieth of* November, 1688.

WE the *Nobility* and *Gentry* of the *Northern Parts* of *England*, being deeply sensible of the Calamities that threaten these *Kingdoms*, do think it our Duty, as *Christians* and *good Subjects*, to endeavour what in Us lies, the Healing of our present *Distractions*, and preventing Greater: And as with Grief We apprehend the sad Consequences that may arise from the *Landing* of an *Army* in *this Kingdom* from *Foreign Parts*; So We cannot but deplore the Occasion given for it, by so many Invasions, made of late Years, on our *Religion* and *Laws*. And whereas We cannot think of any other Expedient to compose our Differences, and prevent Effusion of Blood, than that which procured a Settlement in *these Kingdoms*, after the late Civil Wars, the *Meeting* and *Sitting* of a *Parliament*, freely and duly *Chosen*, We *think* our Selves obliged (as far as in Us lies) to promote it; And the rather, because the Prince of *Orange* (as appears by His *Declaration*) is *willing* to submit His own *Pretensions*, and all other Matters, to their *Determination*: We *heartily* wish, and *humbly* pray, *That His Majesty* would Consent to *this Expedient*, in order to a future Settlement; And hope that such a Temperament may be thought of, as that the *Army* now on foot, may not give any Interruption to the proceeding of a *Parliament*. But if to the great Misfortune and Ruine of *these Kingdoms*, it should prove otherwise, We further Declare, That We will, to our utmost, defend the *Protestant Religion*, the *Laws* of the *Kingdom*, and the *Rights* and *Liberties* of the *Subject*.

A Letter from a Gentleman at Kings-Lyn, Decemb. 7. 1688. *to his Friend in* London.

SIR,

THE Duke of *Norfolk* came to Town on *Wedneſday* Night, with many of the chiefeſt of the County; and yeſterday in the Market-place received the Addreſs following, which was preſented by the Mayor, attended by the Body, and many hundreds of the Inhabitants.

To his Grace the moſt Noble HENRY *Duke of* Norfolk, *Lord Marſhal of* England.

My Lord,

THE daily Allarms we receive, as well from Foreign as Domeſtick Enemies, give us juſt Apprehenſions of the approaching Danger which we conceive we are in; and to apply with all earneſtneſs to your Grace as our great Patron, in all humble Confidence to ſucceed in our Expectations, That we may be put into ſuch a poſture by your Grace's Directions and Conduct, as may make us appear as zealous as any in the Defence of the *Proteſtant Religion*, the Laws and Ancient Government of this Kingdom. Being the deſire of many hundreds, who muſt humbly challenge a Right of your Grace's Protection.

His

His Grace's Anſwer.

Mr. Mayor,

I Am very much obliged to you, and the reſt of your Body, and thoſe here preſent, for your good Opinion of me; and the Confidence you have, that I will do what in me lies to ſupport and defend the Laws, Liberties, and Proteſtant Religion, in which I will never deceive you.

And ſince the coming of the Prince of Orange *hath given us an opportunity to declare for the defence of them; I can only aſſure you, that no Man will venture his Life and Fortune more freely for the Defence of the Laws, Liberties, and Proteſtant Religion, than I will do; and with all theſe Gentlemen here preſent, and many more, will unanimouſly concur therein; and you ſhall ſee that all poſſible Care ſhall be taken, that ſuch a Defence ſhall be made as you require.*

AFter which the Duke was, with his Retinue, received at the Mayor's Houſe at Dinner, with great Acclamations; and his Proceedings therein have put our County into a Condition of Defence, of which you ſhall hear further in a little time, our *Militia* being ordered to be raiſed throughout the County.

Our Tradeſmen, Seamen, and *Mobile*, have this morning generally put *Orange* Ribbon on their Hats, Ecchoing *Huzza*'s to the Prince of *Orange* and Duke of *Norfolk*.

All are in a hot Ferment: God ſend us a good iſſue of it.

Lyn-

Lyn-Regis, *Decemb.* 10. 1688.

SIR,

BY mine of the 7*th* Inſtant, I gave you an Account of the Addreſs of this Corporation to his Grace the Duke of *Norfolk*, and of his Grace's Anſwer thereto. Since which his Grace has ſent for the *Militia* Troops, and put them in a poſture of Defence, as appears by the enſuing Speech.

The Duke of *Norfolk*'s Second Speech at *Lynn*.

I Hope you ſee I have endeavoured to put you in the poſture you deſired, by ſending both for Horſe and Foot of the Militia, *and am very glad to ſee ſuch an Appearance of this Town in ſo good a Condition. And I do again renew my former Aſſurances to you, that I will ever ſtand by you to defend the Laws, Liberties, and the Proteſtant Religion, and to procure a Settlement in Church and State, in concurrence with the Lords and Gentlemen in the North, and purſuant to the Declaration of the Prince of* Orange.

And ſo God ſave the King.

The Declaration of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in and about the Cities of London *and* Weſtminſter, *Aſſembled at* Guildhal, *Dec.* 1688.

WE doubt not but the World believes that, in this Great and Dangerous Conjuncture, We are heartily and zealouſly concerned for the Proteſtant Religion, the Laws of the Land, and the Liberties and Properties of the Subject. And We did reaſonably hope, that the King having Iſſued His Proclamation and Writs for a Free Parliament, We might have reſted Secure under the Expectation of that Meeting: But His Majeſty having withdrawn Himſelf, and, as We apprehend, in order to His Departure out of this Kingdom, by the pernicious Counſels of Perſons ill-affected to our Nation and Religion, We cannot, without being wanting to our Duty, be ſilent under thoſe Calamities, wherein the Popiſh Counſels, which ſo long prevailed, have miſerably Involved theſe Realms. We do therefore Unanimouſly reſolve to apply our Selves to His Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*, who with ſo great Kindneſs to theſe Kingdoms, ſo vaſt Expence, and ſo much hazard to his own Perſon, hath Undertaken, by endeavouring to procure a Free Parliament to reſcue Us, with as little Effuſion as poſſible of Chriſtian Blood, from the Imminent Dangers of Popery and Slavery.

And We do hereby Declare, That We will, with our utmoſt Endeavours, aſſiſt his Highneſs in the obtaining ſuch a Parliament with all ſpeed, wherein Our Laws, Our Liberties and Properties may be Secured, the Church of *England* in particular; with a due Liberty to Proteſtant Diſſenters, and in general the Proteſtant Religion and Intereſt over the whole World may be Supported and Encouraged, to the Glory of God, the Happineſs of the Eſtabliſhed Government in theſe Kingdoms, and the Advantage of all Princes and States in Chriſtendom that may be herein concerned.

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In the mean time, We will endeavour to preſerve, as much as in Us lies, the Peace and Security of theſe great and populous Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and the Parts adjacent, by taking care to diſarm all Papiſts, and ſecure all Jeſuits and Romiſh Prieſts, who are in or about the ſame.

And if there be any thing more to be performed by Us, for promoting his Highneſs's Generous Intentions for the Publick Good, We ſhall be ready to do it as occaſion ſhall require.

W. Cant.	*Suſſex.*	*P. Wharton.*
Tho. Ebor.	*Berkelay.*	*North* and *Grey.*
Pembroke.	*Rocheſter.*	*Chandos.*
Dorſet.	*Newport.*	*Montague.*
Mulgrave.	*Weymouth.*	*T. Jermyn.*
Thanet.	*P. Wincheſter.*	*Vaughan Carbery.*
Carliſle.	*W. Aſaph.*	*Culpeper.*
Craven.	*Fran. Ely.*	*Crewe.*
Ailesbury.	*Tho. Roſſen.*	*Oſulſton.*
Burlington.	*Tho. Petriberg,*	

WHereas his Majeſty hath privately this Morning withdrawn Himſelf, We the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, whoſe Names are ſubſcribed, being aſſembled at *Guildhall* in *London*, having Agreed upon, and Signed a Declaration, Entituled, *The Declaration of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in and about the Cities of* London *and* Weſtminſter, *Aſſembled at* Guild-hall 11 *Decemb.* 1688, Do deſire the Right Honourable the Earl of *Pembroke*, the Right Honourable the Lord Viſcount *Weymouth*, the Right Reverend Father in God the Lord Biſhop of *Ely*, and the Right Honourable the Lord *Culpeper*, forthwith to attend his Highneſs the Prince of *Orange* with the ſaid *Declaration*; and at the ſame time acquaint his Highneſs with what we have further done at that Meeting. *Dated at* Guild-hall *the* 11*th of* December, 1688.

A Paper delivered to his Highneſs the Prince of Orange, by the Commiſſioners ſent by his Majeſty to treat with Him. And his Highneſſes Anſwer.

WHereas on the 8*th* of *December* 1688, at *Hungerford*, a Paper ſigned by the Marqueſs of *Halifax*, the Earl of *Nottingham*, and the Lord *Godolphin*, Commiſſioners ſent unto Us from His Majeſty, was delivered to Us in theſe Words following, *viz.*

SIR,

THE King commanded us to acquaint You, That he obſerveth all the Differences and Cauſes of Complaint alledged by Your Highneſs ſeem to be referred to a Free Parliament.

His Majeſty, as He hath already declared, was reſolved before this to call one, but thought that in the preſent State of Affairs it was adviſeable to defer it till things were more compos'd.

Yet ſeeing that His People ſtill continue to deſire it; He hath put forth His Proclamation in order to it, and hath iſſued forth His Writs for the calling of it.

And to prevent any Cauſe of Interruption in it, He will conſent to every thing that can be reaſonably required for the Security of all thoſe that ſhall come to it.

His Majeſty hath therefore ſent Us to attend Your Highneſs for the adjuſting of all Matters that ſhall be agreed to be neceſſary to the Freedom of Elections, and the Security of Sitting, and is ready immediately to enter into a Treaty in Order to it.

His Majeſty propoſeth that in the mean time the reſpective Armies may be reſtrained within ſuch Limits, and at ſuch a Diſtance from *London*, as may prevent the Apprehenſions that the Parliament may in any kind be diſturbed, being deſirous that the Meeting of it may be no longer delay'd than it muſt be by the uſual and neceſſary Forms.

Hungerford, *Dec.* 8. 88. Signed, *Halifax*, *Nottingham*, *Godolphin*.

We, with the Advice of the Lords and Gentlemen aſſembled with Us, have, in Anſwer to the ſame, made theſe following Propoſals.

I. THat all Papiſts, and ſuch Perſons as are not qualified by Law, be Diſarmed, Disbanded, and Removed from all Employments, Civil and Military.

II. That all Proclamations which Reflect upon Us, or any that have come to Us, or declared for Us, be recalled; and that if any Perſons for having ſo aſſiſted, have been committed, that they be forthwith ſet at Liberty.

III. That for the Security and Safety of the City of *London*, the Cuſtody and Government of the Tower be immediately put into the Hands of the ſaid City.

IV. That if His Majeſty ſhall think fit to be at *London*, during the Sitting of the Parliament, that We may be there alſo, with equal Number of our Guards. Or if his Majeſty ſhall pleaſe to be in any place from *London*, at what-ever diſtance he thinks fit, that We may be at a place of the ſame diſtance. And that the reſpective Armies do remove from *London* Thirty Miles, and that no more Foreign Forces be brought into the Kingdom.

V. That for the Security of the City of *London* and their Trade, *Tilbury* Fort be put into the Hands of the ſaid City

VI. That to prevent the Landing of *French*, or other Foreign Troops, *Portſmouth* may be put into ſuch Hands, as by Your Majeſty and Us ſhall be agreed upon.

VII. That ſome ſufficient part of the Publick Revenue be Aſſigned Us, for the Maintaining of our Forces, until the Meeting of a Free Parliament. Given at *Littlecott*, the Ninth of *December*, 1688.

W. H. Prince of *Orange.*

The

The KING's Letter TO THE EARL of *FEVERSHAM*, Upon his leaving *Whitehall.*

Together with the Earl of *Feverſham*'s Letter to his Highneſs the PRINCE of *Orange*, after the King's departure.

Whitehall, *Decemb.* 10. 1688.

THings being come to that Extremity, that I have been forced to ſend away the Queen, and my Son the Prince of *Wales*, that they might not fall into my Enemies Hands; which they muſt have done, if they had ſtaid: I am obliged to do the ſame thing, and to endeavour to ſecure my ſelf the beſt I can, in hopes it will pleaſe God, out of his infinite Mercy to this Unhappy Nation, to touch their Hearts again with true Loyalty and Honour. If I could have relied on all my Troops, I might not have been put to the Extremity I am in, and would at leaſt have had one Blow for it; but though I know there are many Loyal and brave Men amongſt you, both Officers and Souldiers, yet you know, that both you and ſeveral of the General Officers and Men of the Army told me, it was no ways adviſeable for me to venture my Self at their Head, or think to fight the Prince of *Orange*

with them, and now there remains only for me to thank you, and all thoſe, both Officers and Souldiers, who have ſtuck to me, and been truly Loyal. I hope you will ſtill retain the ſame Fidelity to Me; and tho I do not expect you ſhould expoſe your ſelves by reſiſting a Foreign Army, and a Poiſoned Nation, yet I hope your former Principles are ſo enrooted in you, that you will keep your ſelves free from Aſſociations, and ſuch pernicious things. Time preſſes, ſo that I can ſay no more.

J. R.

I muſt add this, That as I have always found you Loyal, ſo you have found me a kind Maſter, as you ſhall ſtill find me to be.

The Earl of Feverſham's *Letter.*

SIR,

HAving received this Morning a Letter from His Majeſty, with the unfortunate News of his Reſolution to go out of England, *and that he is actually gone, I thought my ſelf obliged, being at the Head of his Army, having received His Majeſties Order to make no oppoſition againſt any body, to let your Highneſs know, (with the Advice of the Officers here) ſo ſoon as it was poſſible, to hinder the misfortune of effuſion of Blood; I have ordered already to that purpoſe all the Troops that are under my Command, which ſhall be the laſt Order they ſhall receive from,* &c.

By

By the Prince of Orange, *a* DECLARATION.

WHereas We are Informed, That divers Regiments, Troops and Companies, have been Encouraged to Diſperſe themſelves in an Unuſual and Unwarrantable Manner, whereby the Publick Peace is very much Diſturbed: We have thought fit, hereby to Require, all Colonels and Commanders in Chief of ſuch Regiments, Troops and Companies, by Beat of Drum, or otherwiſe, to call together the ſeveral Officers and Souldiers, belonging to their Reſpective Regiments, Troops and Companies, in ſuch Places as they ſhall find moſt Convenient for their Rendezvous, and there to keep them in good Order and Diſcipline. And We do likewiſe Direct and Require all ſuch Officers and Souldiers, forthwith to Repair to ſuch Place as ſhall be Appointed for that Purpoſe by the Reſpective Colonels or Commanders in Chief; Whereof ſpeedy Notice is to be given unto Us, for Our further Orders.

Given at Our Court at Henly, *the Thirteenth Day of* December, 1688.

W. H. Prince of *Orange.*

Guild-

Guild-hall, London. *December the* 11*th*, 1688.

By the Commiſſioners of Lieutenancy for the ſaid City.

Ordered,

THat Sir *Robert Clayton*, Knt. Sir *William Ruſſel*, Knt. Sir *Baſil Firebrace*, Knt. and *Charles Duncomb*, Eſq; be a Committee from the ſaid Lieutenancy to Attend His Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*, and preſent to His Highneſs the Addreſs agreed by the Lieutenancy for that purpoſe: And that they begin their Journey to Morrow Morning.

By the Commiſſioners Command,

Geo. Evans, *Cl. Lieut.* London.

To His Highneſs the Prince of ORANGE.

The Humble Addreſs of the Lieutenancy of the City of London.

May it pleaſe Your Highneſs,

WE can never ſufficiently expreſs the deep Sence we have conceived, and ſhall ever retain in our Hearts, That Your Highneſs has expoſed Your Perſon to ſo many Dangers, both by Sea and Land, for the Preſervation of the *Proteſtant Religion*, and the Laws and Liberties of this Kingdom; without which unparallel'd Undertaking we muſt probably have ſuffered all the Miſeries that *Popery* and *Slavery* could have brought upon us.

We

We have been greatly concerned, that before this time we have not had any ſeaſonable Opportunity to give Your Highneſs and the World a real Teſtimony, that it has been our firm Reſolution to venture all that is Dear to Us to attain thoſe Glorious Ends which Your Highneſs has propoſed for reſtoring and ſettling theſe Diſtracted Nations.

We therefore now unanimouſly preſent to Your Highneſs our juſt and due Acknowledgments for the Happy Relief You have brought to us, and that we may not be wanting in this preſent Conjuncture, we bave put our ſelves into ſuch a Poſture, that (by the Bleſſing of God) we may be capable to prevent all ill Deſigns, and to preſerve this City in Peace and Safety till your Highneſs's Happy Arrival.

We therefore humbly deſire that your Highneſs will pleaſe to repair to this City with what convenient ſpeed you can, for the perfecting the Great Work which Your Highneſs has ſo happily begun, to the general Joy and Satisfaction of us all.

December the 17*th*, 1688.

THE ſaid Committee this day made Report to the Lieutenancy, that they had preſented the ſaid Addreſs to the Prince of *Orange*, and that His Highneſs received them very kindly.

December the 17*th*, 1688.

By the Lieutenancy.

Ordered,

That the ſaid Order and Addreſs be forthwith Printed.

Geo. Downs.

To

To his Highneſs the Prince of ORANGE: *The Humble* ADDRESS *of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of* London, *in Common Council aſſembled.*

May it pleaſe Your Highneſs,

WE taking into Conſideration your Highneſs's fervent Zeal for the *Proteſtant Religion*, manifeſted to the World, in your many and hazardous Enterprizes, which it hath pleaſed Almighty God to bleſs you with miraculous Succeſs. We render our deepeſt Thanks to the Divine Majeſty for the ſame: And beg leave to preſent our moſt humble Thanks to your Highneſs, particularly for your appearing in Arms in this Kingdom, to carry on and perfect your Glorious Deſign, to reſcue *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland* from Slavery and Popery, and in a Free Parliament to eſtabliſh the Religion, the Laws, and the Liberties of theſe Kingdoms upon a ſure and laſting Foundation.

We have hitherto look'd for ſome Remedy for theſe Oppreſſions and Imminent Dangers; We, together with Our Proteſtant Fellow-Subjects, laboured under, from His Majeſty's Conceſſions and Concurrences with Your Highneſs's Juſt and Pious purpoſes, expreſſed in Your Gracious Declarations.

But herein finding Our Selves finally diſappointed by His Majeſty's withdrawing Himſelf, We preſume to make Your Highneſs Our Refuge: And do in the Name of this Capital CITY, implore Your Highneſs's Protection; and moſt humbly beſeech Your Highneſs to vouchſafe to repair to this CITY, where Your Highneſs will be received with Univerſal Joy and Satisfaction.

The Speech of Sir GEORGE TREBY, *Kt. Recorder of the Honourable City of* London, *to his Highneſs the Prince of* Orange, *Dec.* 20. 1688.

May it pleaſe your Highneſs,

THE Lord Mayor being diſabled by Sickneſs, your Highneſs is attended by the Aldermen and Commons of the Capital City of this Kingdom, deputed to Congratulate your Highneſs upon this great and glorious Occaſion.

In which, labouring for Words, we cannot but come ſhort in Expreſſion.

Reviewing our late Danger, we remember our Church and State, over-run by Popery and Arbitrary Power, and brought to the Point of Deſtruction, by the Conduct of Men (that were our *true* Invaders) that brake the Sacred Fences of our *Laws*, and (which was worſt) the very Conſtitution of our *Legiſlature*.

So that there was no Remedy left but the *Laſt*.

The only Perſon, under Heaven, that could apply this Remedy, was *Your Highneſs*.

You are of a *Nation*, whoſe Alliances *in all Times*, has been agreeable and proſperous to us.

You are of a *Family* moſt Illuſtrious, Benefactors to Mankind. To have the Title of *Sovereign Prince*, *Stadtholder*, and to have worn the *Imperial* Crown, are among their *leſſer* Dignities. They have long enjoyed a Dignity ſingular and tranſcendent, *viz.* To be *Champions* of Almighty God, ſent forth in ſeveral Ages, to vindicate his Cauſe againſt the greateſt Oppreſſions.

To this *Divine* Commiſſion, our Nobles, our Gentry, and among them our brave Engliſh Souldiers, rendred themſelves and their Arms upon your appearing.

GREAT SIR,

When we look back to the laſt Month, and contemplate the *Swiftneſs* and *Fullneſs* of our preſent Deliverance, aſtoniſh'd, we think it miraculous.

Your Highneſs, led by the Hand of Heaven, and called by the *Voice* of the People, has preſerved our deareſt Intereſts.

The *Proteſtant Religion*, which is *Primitive* Chriſtianity, reſtor'd.

Our *Laws*, which are our *ancient Title* to our Lives, Liberties, and Eſtates, and without which this World were a *Wilderneſs*.

But, what Retribution can *We* make to your Highneſs?

Our Thoughts are full-charged with Gratitude.

Your Highneſs has a laſting Monument in the *Hearts*, in the *Prayers*, in the *Praiſes* of all Good Men amongſt us. And late *Poſterity* will celebrate your ever-glorious *Name*, till Time ſhall be no more.

Chapman Mayor.

Cur' ſpecial' tent' die Jovis xx. *die Decemb'* 1688. *Annoq; RR. Jacobi Secundi Angl' &c, quarto.*

THis Court doth deſire Mr. *Recorder* to print his Speech this day made to the Prince of *Orange* at the time of this Court's attending his Highneſs, with the Deputies of the ſeveral Wards, and other Members of the Common Council.

Wagſtaffe.

FINIS.